

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As the solvent flows from the inside surface of drum 60 to the outside surface of the lower end of drum 60, it coats those surfaces of sponge in slit 29 which contact the interior and exterior regions of the end of drum 60 from which coating material is to be removed. It is preferred that the solvent flow to the contacting interface between the inside surface of drum 60 and the adjacent sponge 12, then under the bottom of drum 60 to the contacting interface between the outside surface of drum 60 and the adjacent sponge 12, and then along the exposed upper surface 70 of the sponge 12, including the ~~channels~~drain grooves 76, the solvent and dissolved coating material finally overflowing from housing 14 down into any suitable device, such as a catch tray (not shown). The supplying of a fluid flow of solvent to the contacting interfaces between the inside surface of drum 60 and the adjacent sponge 12 and contacting interface between the outside surface of drum 60 and the adjacent sponge 12 during the coating removal treatment prevents debris from building up at the drum end during the coating removal process. Thus, the solvent flows from the contacting interfaces between the inside surface of drum 60 and the adjacent sponge 12 and contacting interface between the outside surface of drum 60 and the adjacent sponge 12 toward the outer periphery of sponge 12. This prevents coating buildup on the sponge, prevents redeposit of the coating material onto the drum and increases the online production time of the cleaning system. The solvent flow rate depends upon a number of variables including drum size, the width of the strip of coating material to be removed, the thickness of the coating material, the specific coating material to be removed, the specific solvent and the like. Preferably, the fluid flow should be sufficient to carry away the highly concentrated solution of coating material dissolved in solvent and prevent redeposit of the coating material back onto the drum surface.

Generally, the size and number of drain grooves or internal channels in the sponge along with the amount of solvent being fed to the slit should be chosen to allow the solvent to escape without any splashing occurring during the removal of the drum from the sponge slit after cleaning is completed. As sponge 12 rotates during the cleaning process, a circumferential strip of coating material is removed from the bottom end of drum 60, exposing the underlying insoluble cylindrical photoreceptor substrate. The 10 sponge 12 remains in contact with the predetermined portion of the end of drum 60 until the intended amount of coating has been removed. The duration for wiping varies with the amount of pressure exerted against the drum, the total contact area and the like. When the desired amount of coating has been removed from the outer predetermined surface of drum 60, the drum and sponge 12 are separated. Once the 15 inner and outer predetermined portions of drum 60 have been treated, the coating removal process is stopped and drum 60 may moved on to another processing station or removed from the chucking device for further processing or use.